

# 1995 american travel survey

# Profile



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
BUREAU OF  
TRANSPORTATION  
STATISTICS

BTS/ATS95-US  
October 1997

## United States

American households took nearly 685 million long-distance trips in 1995. About 656 million of those trips, totaling 1 billion person trips, were to destinations in the United States (table A). Whether traveling for business or pleasure, Americans logged nearly 827 billion miles using our nation's transportation systems (figure 1).

Approximately 80,000 randomly selected households nationwide were interviewed for the American Travel Survey. The survey collected information about all trips of 100 miles or more, one way, taken by household members in 1995. This profile summarizes the survey results for the nation as a whole. Subsequent reports, tabulations, and electronic files will provide information on travel for census regions and divisions, states, and metropolitan areas, as well as more detailed information for the United States.

## Where Americans Travel

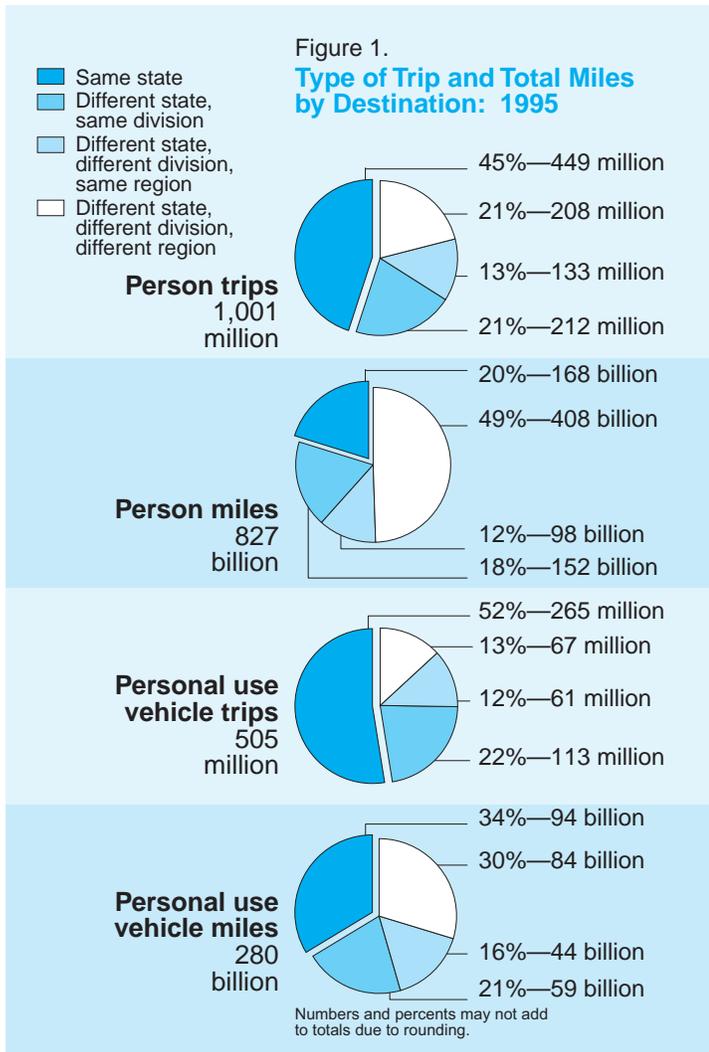
### *Interstate Travel*

More than half (55 percent or 552 million) of all person trips were to destinations outside the traveler's home state (interstate). Of these trips, 212 million were to a destination within the same division (intradivisional), and about 341 million trips were to a destination in a different division (interdivisional). Of these interdivisional trips, 133 million were within the same region (intraregional), while about 208 million trips were outside the home region (interregional). All of this interstate travel generated 659 billion person miles, or 80 percent of all person miles of long-distance travel in the nation.

More than half (265 million or 59 percent) of the 449 million person trips within the traveler's home

Table A.  
**Long-Distance Trips, by Type and Destination**

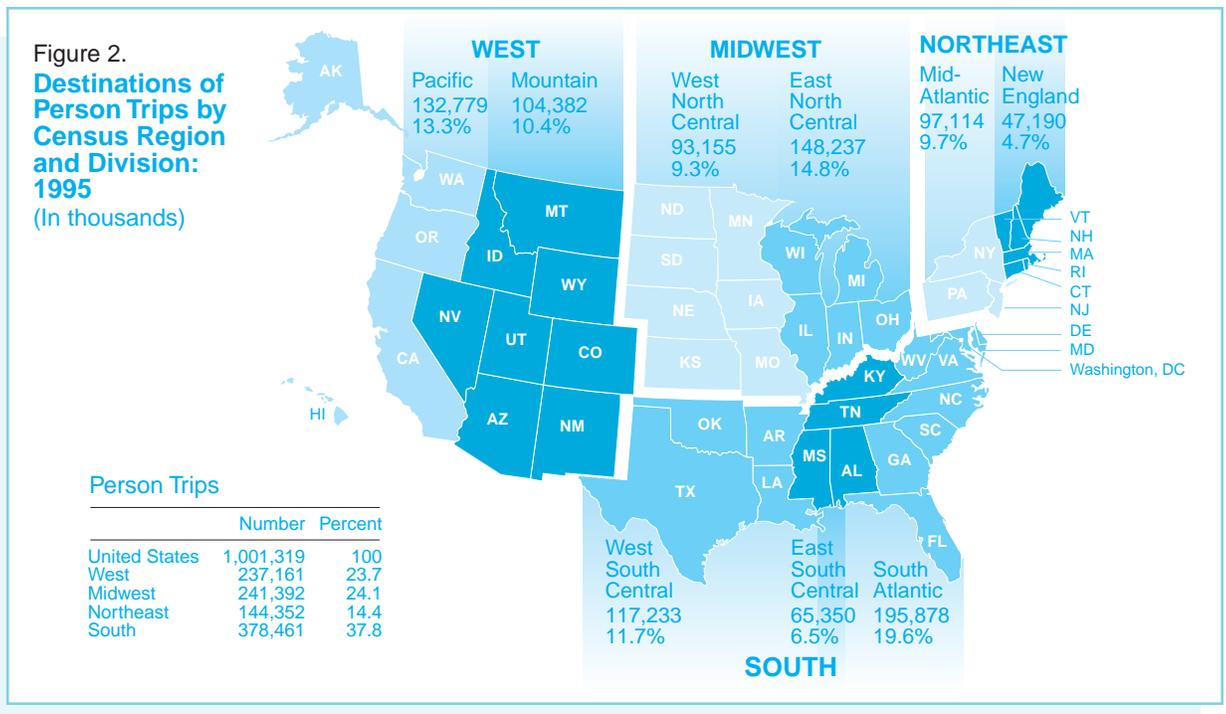
	All trips	Inside U.S.	Outside U.S.
Number (thous.):			
Household trips	684,662	656,462	28,200
Person trips	1,042,615	1,001,319	41,296
Percent:			
Household trips	100.0	95.9	4.1
Person trips	100.0	96.0	4.0



state (intrastate) were by personal use vehicle. Of the 241 million interstate trips by car or other personal use vehicle (see definitions on page 10), 113 million were intradivisional and 61 million were intraregional. Interstate travel in personal use vehicles generated 186 billion person miles, or about two-thirds of all vehicle miles of travel.

*Regional and Divisional Travel*

Figure 2 illustrates the boundaries of the four regions and the nine divisions that comprise those regions. It shows that over one-third (38 percent) of all person trips in 1995 were to destinations in the South region. Within that region, the South Atlantic division—Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, DC, Delaware, and Maryland—accounted for nearly 20 percent of all trips within the United States. The East North Central division in the Midwest region attracted the next largest number of person trips, with about 148 million, and the Pacific division in the West region accounted for 133 million



person trips. In contrast, less than 5 percent of person trips were to destinations in the New England division within the Northeast region.

*Travel Outside the United States*

Only about 4 percent of trips taken by Americans in 1995 were to destinations outside of the United States. About half of the 41 million person trips that Americans made to foreign destinations were to our neighboring countries of Canada (28 percent) and Mexico (23 percent).

Nearly 18 percent of foreign travel was to Europe, about 11 percent to the Caribbean, and 8 percent to Asia. Another 3 percent of person trips were to South America, and 1 percent were to Africa (table B).

**How Americans Travel**

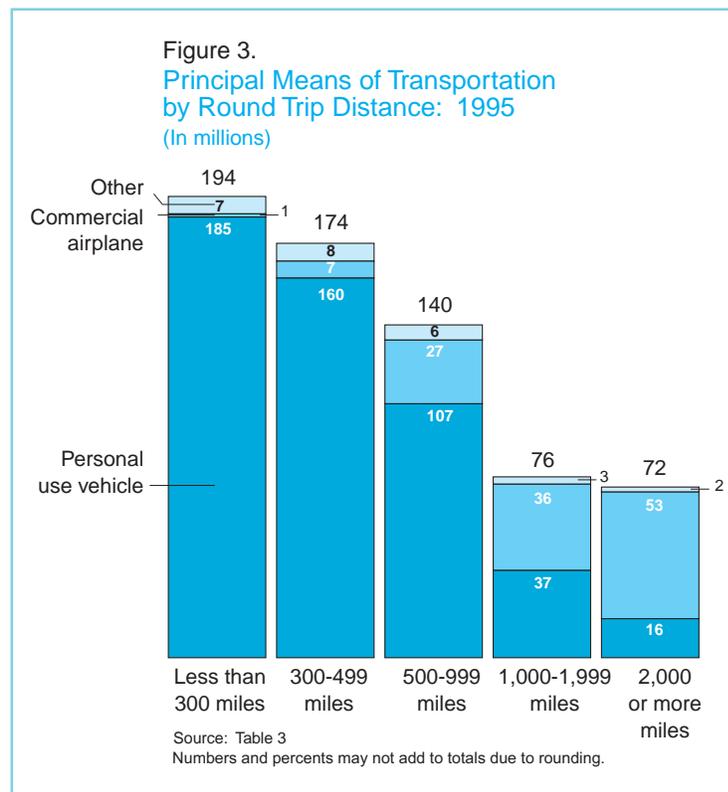
Three out of four household trips (one or more members of a household traveling together) within the United States were taken in a personal use vehicle in 1995. Americans took about 505 million long-distance personal use vehicle trips, resulting in over 280 billion vehicle miles of travel on the nation’s highways. Personal use vehicles were the mode of choice for shorter trips. About 37 percent of these trips were less than 300 miles round trip, and 68 percent were less than 500 miles round trip. The median round-trip distance for personal use vehicle trips was 368 miles (figure 3 and table 3).

Commercial air travel, the mode most frequently used for longer trips, accounted for 19 percent of all household trips. About 72 percent of commercial airplane trips were 1,000 miles or more round trip, with a median distance of 1,732 miles.

Charter or tour buses were used for about 2 percent of all household trips.

Table B.  
**Person Trips to Foreign Destinations from the United States: 1995**

Destinations	Number (thousands)	Percent
All person trips to foreign destinations	41,296	100.0
Canada	11,534	27.9
Mexico	9,579	23.2
Central America	857	2.1
Caribbean	4,470	10.8
South America	1,016	2.5
Europe	7,305	17.7
Africa	508	1.2
Asia	3,312	8.0
Pacific	443	1.1
All other foreign destinations	2,271	5.5



Over half the charter or tour bus trips were less than 500 miles round trip, for a median of 438 miles.

Intercity bus and train travel each accounted for less than 1 percent of all household trips. The median round-trip

distance for intercity bus trips was 491 miles and the median round-trip distance for train trips was 440 miles.

### Making Intermodal Connections

Most long-distance travelers using common carriers — commercial airplanes, intercity buses, and trains—used a car, truck, or van to get to the airport or station to begin their trips. Fifty-six percent of air travelers, 44 percent of travelers on intercity buses, and 40 percent of train travelers parked at the airport or station. Another 31 percent of air travelers, 26 percent of intercity bus riders, and 32 percent of train riders were dropped off at the airport or station (table 4). Air passengers traveled farther to airports (21 miles) than did travelers to train or bus stations (figure 4). Air passengers traveled farther to airports (21 miles) than did travelers to train or bus stations (figure 4).

A higher proportion of intercity bus and train travelers, compared with air travelers, used public transit (bus or subway) as their access mode to get to the station before departure: about 14 percent of intercity bus travelers, about 15 percent of rail travelers, and just over 1 percent of air travelers. Taxis were also used more often by bus or train passengers (9 and 10 percent, respectively) than by air passengers (about 6 percent) to get to the station. About 6 percent of bus riders walked to the departure station.

Once they arrived at their final destination, about 38 percent of air travelers were picked up at the airport, while

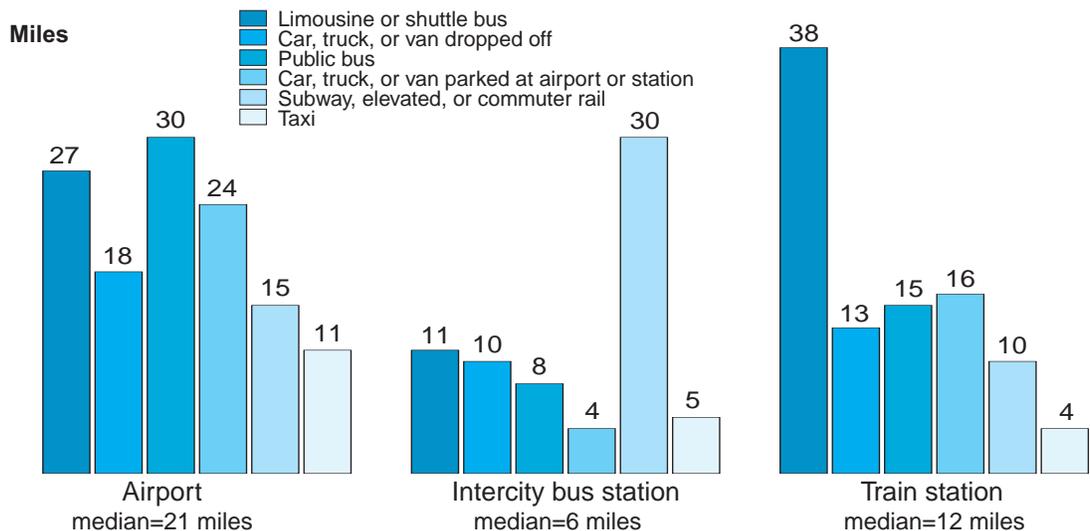
another 38 percent rented a car, truck, or van. About 67 percent of intercity bus and 49 percent of train riders were picked up at the station at their destination, while only small proportions of travelers using either mode rented a vehicle at their destination.

Use of public transit at the destination was most prevalent among intercity bus and train travelers. About 12 percent of bus and 16 percent of train travelers used public transit to get from the station to their final destination. Taxis were used most frequently by train travelers (23 percent). About 9 percent of intercity bus passengers and 6 percent of train travelers walked to their final destinations.

### Why Americans Travel

Of all person trips in 1995, one-third were to visit friends or relatives, 23 percent were for business, and 30 percent were for leisure activities including rest or relaxation, sightseeing, outdoor recreation,

Figure 4.  
**Median Distance to Airport or Bus or Train Station  
by Access Means of Transportation: 1995**



entertainment, or shopping. Another 15 percent were for personal business, such as attending weddings or funerals, obtaining medical treatment, or participating in school-related activities (table 5).

Two-thirds of all long-distance person trips by personal use vehicle in 1995 were for pleasure: 35 percent to visit friends or relatives and 31 percent for leisure travel; about 19 percent were for business. The largest share of commercial air travel (47 percent) also was for pleasure (27 percent to visit friends or relatives and 20 percent for leisure). But in contrast to personal use vehicle trips, 43 percent of commercial air travel was for business.

After commercial airplanes, trains had the highest share of business travel at 27 percent of all train trips. However, the largest share of train travel, 40 percent of all person trips, was to visit friends or relatives. The largest proportion of intercity bus trips (56 percent) also was to visit friends or relatives.

Most trips by charter or tour bus (65 percent), and ship, boat, or ferry (79 percent) were leisure trips.

### Vacations

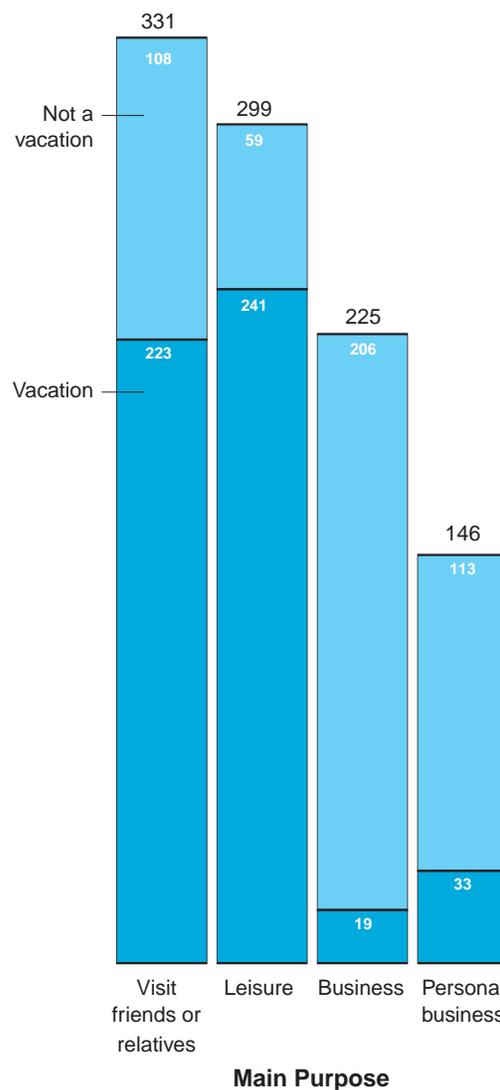
Over half of all travel in 1995 (52 percent or 515 million person trips) was for vacations. About 47 percent of vacation travel was for leisure, and 43 percent was to visit friends or relatives (figure 5). One in three travelers did not consider visiting friends or relatives a vacation.

More than 82 percent of vacation travelers used a personal use vehicle for their trip, while another 15 percent of vacationers traveled by commercial airplane (table 6).

### Weekends

Weekend travel that included one or two nights away from home and an overnight stay on a Friday and/or Saturday accounted for 253 million person trips in 1995, about 25 percent of all travel. When a weekend trip is defined more broadly as comprising one to five nights, including a Friday and/or Saturday night (as defined by the Travel Industry Association of America, U.S. Travel Data Center), the 1995 American Travel Survey found that 441 million person trips, about 44 percent of all travel, would be considered weekend trips. For weekend trips of one or

Figure 5.  
**Vacation Trips by Purpose: 1995**  
(In millions)



Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

two nights, 41 percent were to visit friends or relatives, 32 percent were leisure trips, and 13 percent were for business (table C).

Personal use vehicles were the most popular travel mode for 91 percent of one- or two-night weekend trips. About 7 percent of weekend trips were by commercial air, and the remaining 2 percent were by other modes.

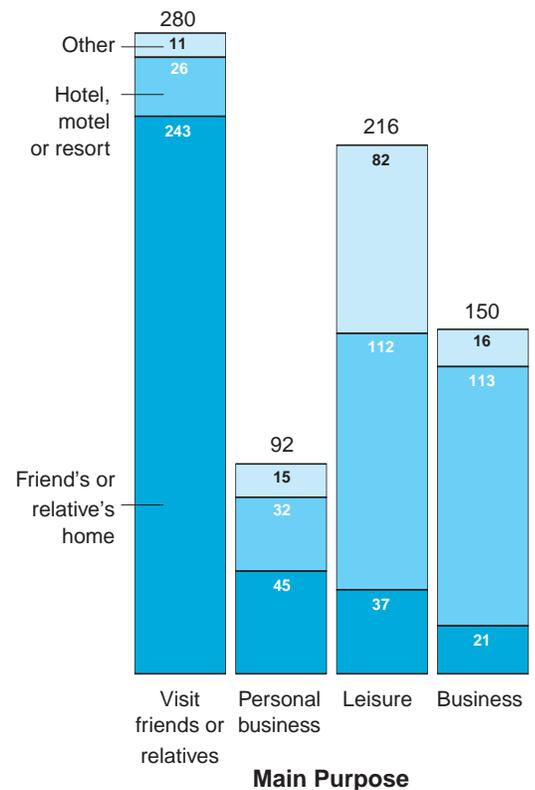
### *Nights Away from Home and Type of Lodging*

Nearly one-fourth of all person trips were “day trips,” not involving an overnight stay. Excluding these day trips, travelers spent an average of 4.3 nights away from home on each trip. Of travelers spending one or more nights at their destination, 46 percent stayed with friends or relatives, while another 38 percent stayed in a hotel or motel, and the rest stayed in other types of lodging (table 7).

Not surprisingly, of the travelers who went to visit friends or relatives, nearly all (87 percent) stayed in their friends’ or relatives’ homes, while three-fourths of all business travelers stayed in a hotel or motel (figure 6).

Among leisure travelers, 52 percent stayed in a hotel or motel; another 23 percent stayed in owned or rented cabins or condominiums, 17 percent stayed

Figure 6.  
**Person Trips by Purpose and Type of Lodging: 1995**  
(In millions)



Source: Table 7

Table C.

### **Person Trips by Main Purpose and Type of Trip for the United States: 1995**

Main purpose of trip	Weekend trip			Not a weekend trip
	Total	1-2 nights	3-5 nights	
<b>Number</b> (thousands)				
All person trips*	441,385	252,581	188,804	559,934
Business	65,531	32,358	33,172	159,304
Pleasure	320,877	186,219	134,659	309,233
Visit friends and relatives	178,589	104,438	74,151	152,166
Leisure	142,288	81,781	60,508	157,067
Personal business	54,974	34,004	20,970	91,364
<b>Percent</b>				
All person trips*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Business	14.8	12.8	17.6	28.5
Pleasure	72.7	73.7	71.3	55.2
Visit friends and relatives	40.5	41.3	39.3	27.2
Leisure	32.2	32.4	32.0	28.1
Personal business	12.5	13.5	11.1	16.3

\*Includes other means of transportation not shown separately.

with friends or relatives, and 8 percent stayed in a camper, trailer, or recreational vehicle.

### When Americans Travel

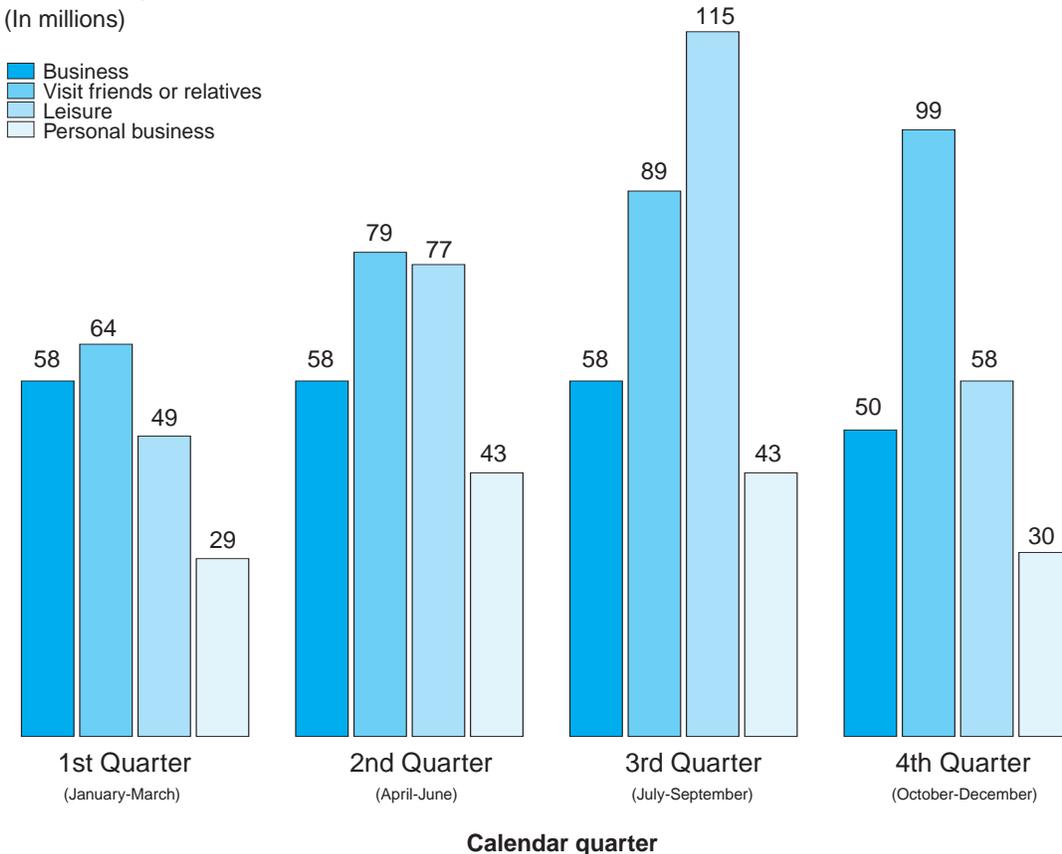
The largest share of travel in 1995 (30 percent of all person trips) occurred during the third quarter, July through September, when 35 percent of vacations and 30 percent of weekend trips were taken (table 8). The largest share of leisure trips also occurred during the third quarter (38 percent), along with 27 percent of trips to visit friends or relatives. The fourth quarter, when holiday travel is prevalent, was the peak time to visit friends or relatives (30 percent).

Business travel was evenly distributed during the first three quarters of the year at 26 percent in each quarter, but somewhat lower, about 22 percent, in the fourth quarter (figure 7).

### Who Travels

Of all person trips, fewer than half were taken by women, while two-thirds were taken by persons 25 to 64 years of age. Approximately 48 percent of person trips were taken by persons who lived in households making \$50,000 or more per year, and 42 percent were taken by persons with a bachelor's degree or higher. In addition, only 15 percent of person trips were taken by minorities, 25 percent were taken by persons under 25 years old, while 9 percent were taken by persons 65 years old and over. Only 6 percent of person trips were taken by persons who had not finished high school, and 16 percent by persons who lived in households with incomes under \$25,000.

Figure 7.  
**Person Trips by Purpose and Calendar Quarter of Travel: 1995**  
 (In millions)



Of all person trips taken by those 16 years old and over, 64 percent were working full time, and for trips taken by persons 55 years or older, 45 percent were retired.

Because about 80 percent of person trips were taken in personal use vehicles, the characteristics of the people taking these trips were very similar to those of all person trips. But, there are some striking differences between personal use vehicle trips and trips by other modes (figure 8):

- Commercial air trips were more likely than personal use vehicle trips to be taken by persons in the 25 to 64 age group (77 versus 64 percent) and less likely to be taken by those under 25 (15 versus 27 percent), more likely to be taken by persons who have a bachelor's degree or higher (61 versus 38 percent), to be working full time (74 versus 62 percent), and to live in households with income of \$50,000 or higher (66 versus 45 percent).
- Intercity bus trips were more likely to be taken by persons 65 years old and over (24 percent), female (58 percent), minority (52 percent), less educated (37 percent less than high school graduate and 15 percent bachelor's degree or

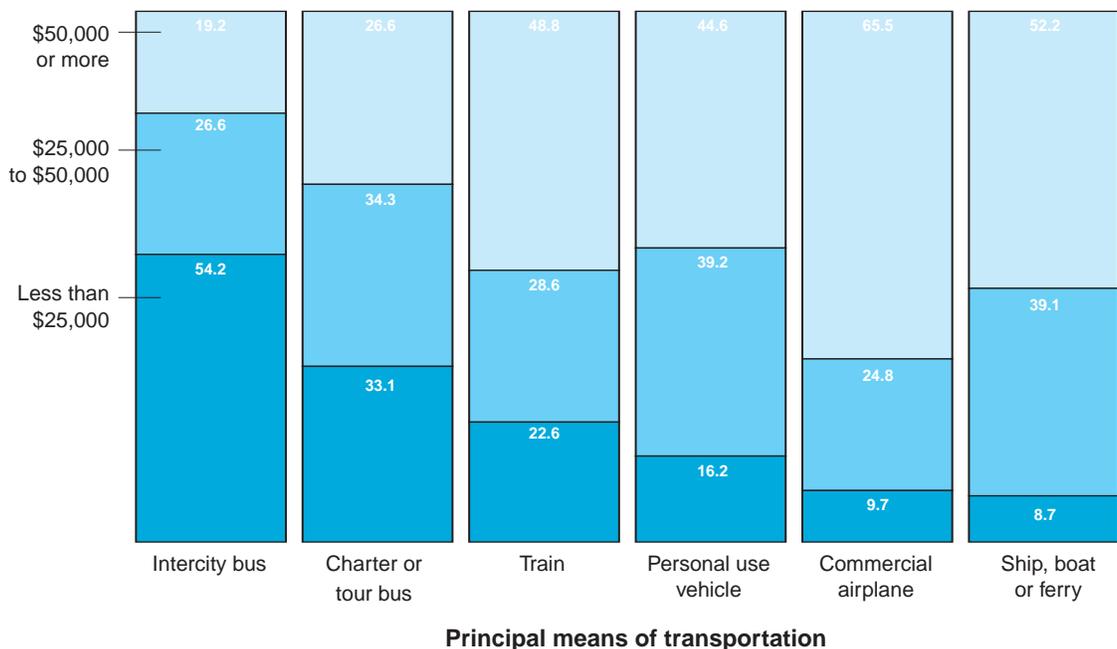
higher), and to live in households with less income (54 percent in households making under \$25,000). Also, about 30 percent of intercity bus trips were taken by persons who lived in a household with no personal use vehicle available.

- Train trips also were more likely to be taken by persons 65 and over (14 percent), female (53 percent), minority (32 percent), to live in households with incomes under \$25,000 (23 percent) and in households with no personal use vehicle (22 percent).

### About the Survey

The 1995 American Travel Survey collected information on the origin, destination, volume, and characteristics of long-distance travel in the United States. The survey was conducted for the Bureau of

Figure 8.  
Percent of Person Trips by Means of Transportation and Household Income: 1995



Transportation Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as a component of the Census of Transportation. The Bureau of Transportation Statistics plans to repeat the survey every five years to measure trends in long-distance travel.

Approximately 80,000 households nationwide were randomly selected to participate in the survey. In most cases, one adult household member provided information for all household members. The survey consisted of four detailed interviews conducted approximately every three months from April 1995 to March 1996. These interviews were conducted primarily by telephone, with in-person interviews for some respondents who could not be reached by telephone. The 1995 survey achieved an 85-percent response rate from those households that were eligible for interview.

Sample households received a notification letter followed by a survey package and a telephone call in early January 1995. The telephone call described the importance of the survey, encouraged participation, explained what household members needed to do to record their travel during the subsequent three months, and answered questions. The survey package contained information about the survey, a travel map, and a travel calendar.

The survey gathered demographic characteristics of all household members regardless of age and information about their trips of 100 miles or more, one way, taken during 1995. Trip characteristics included such items as the origin and destination of the trip, stops along the way and side trips from the destination, the principal means of transportation, the access and egress modes to airports, train

and bus stations, and information about the travel party. Some basic travel and tourism information was also collected including the reason for the trip, number of nights spent away from home, and the type of lodging. Route distances of all trips were calculated by Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Complete information about the 1995 American Travel Survey methodology is available in detailed survey reports and in documentation obtainable from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics home page at [www.bts.gov/programs/ats](http://www.bts.gov/programs/ats).

### Source and Reliability of the Data

The data presented in this profile are estimates derived from a sample survey. The survey's estimation procedure inflates unweighted sample results to independent estimates of the total population of the United States. Values for missing data are estimated through imputation procedures.

Since the 1995 American Travel Survey estimates come from a sample, they are subject to two possible types of error: nonsampling and sampling. Sources of nonsampling errors include inability to obtain information about all sample cases, errors made in data collection and processing, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and undercoverage.

The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, the user should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Standard errors for American Travel Survey estimates to indicate the magnitude of sampling error, as well as complete documentation of the source and reliability of the data, may be obtained from detailed American Travel Survey reports. All statements made in this profile are statistically significant at the 90-percent level. Because of methodological differences, users should use caution when comparing these data with data from other sources.

## Definitions

**Principal means of transportation**—Each trip was classified according to the means of transportation used for most of the distance from the origin to the destination.

### *Personal use vehicle trip*—

Any trip in which the principal means of transportation was car, pickup truck, or van; other truck; rental car, truck, or van; recreational vehicle or motor home; or motorcycle or moped.

### *Airplane trip*—

Any trip in which the principal means of transportation was commercial airplane or corporate or personal airplane.

### *Bus trip*—

Any trip in which the principal means of transportation was intercity bus, charter or tour bus, or school bus.

**Main purpose of trip**—The respondent was asked to indicate the main reason motivating the travel.

### *Business trip*—

Any trip where the purpose of the trip is given as business, combined business with pleasure, or convention, conference or seminar.

### *Pleasure trip*—

Any trip where the purpose of the trip is given as visiting friends or relatives, rest or relaxation, sightseeing, outdoor recreation, entertainment, or shopping.

### *Leisure trip*—

Any trip where the purpose of the trip is given as rest or relaxation, sightseeing, outdoor recreation, entertainment, or shopping.

### *Personal business trip*—

Any trip where the purpose of the trip is given as school-related activity or personal or family business including weddings and funerals.

**Trip**—A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips are excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus, or ship; (2) regular commuting to work or school; (3) one-way trips to move to a new residence; (4) trips by members of the Armed Forces while on active duty.

### *Household trip*—

A household trip refers to a trip in which one or more members of a household traveled together.

### *Person trip*—

A person trip refers to a trip taken by an individual. For example, if three persons from the same household go together on a trip, the trip is counted as one household trip and three person trips.

### *Vacation trip*—

Respondents were asked if each reported trip was a vacation trip.

### *Weekend trip*—

Each trip was classified as a weekend trip or not a weekend trip. Travelers who stay one or two nights away including a Friday and/or Saturday night are defined as regular weekend travelers. Those who stay three to five nights away including a Friday or Saturday night stay are defined as long weekend travelers.

**Minority**—Persons who classified their race as black, American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, or Asian or Pacific Islander, or who classified themselves as being of Hispanic origin.

**Vehicle miles**—The aggregate distance traveled by travelers on household trips in personal use vehicles based on the estimated highway route of the trip.

**Person miles**—The aggregate distance traveled by persons on all person trips, based on the estimated route miles of the trip. For example, if three persons took a trip that involved 220 round trip miles, the travel would be counted as 660 person miles.

**Travel party size**—The total number of household members and non-household members on a trip.

**Table 1. Travel in the United States by Selected Trip Characteristics: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more, one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text]

Trip characteristic	Household trips		Person trips		Person miles		Personal use vehicle trips		Personal use vehicle miles	
	Number (thous.)	Per-cent	Number (thous.)	Per-cent	Number (mil.)	Per-cent	Number (thous.)	Per-cent	Number (mil.)	Per-cent
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>656,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,001,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>826,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>505,154</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>280,127</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Principal means of transportation:</b>										
Personal use vehicle . . . . .	505,154	77.0	813,858	81.3	451,590	54.6	505,154	100.0	280,127	100.0
Airplane . . . . .	129,164	19.7	161,165	16.1	355,286	43.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Commercial airplane . . . . .	124,884	19.0	155,936	15.6	347,934	42.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bus . . . . .	17,340	2.6	20,445	2.0	13,309	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intercity bus . . . . .	2,755	0.4	3,244	0.3	2,723	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Charter or tour bus . . . . .	11,890	1.8	14,247	1.4	9,363	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Train . . . . .	4,200	0.6	4,994	0.5	4,356	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ship, boat, or ferry . . . . .	391	0.1	614	0.1	1,834	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other . . . . .	213	—	243	—	429	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Round trip distance:</b>										
Less than 300 miles . . . . .	194,098	29.6	306,433	30.6	74,658	9.0	185,418	36.7	45,159	16.1
300 to 499 miles . . . . .	174,389	26.6	274,045	27.4	106,007	12.8	159,743	31.6	61,779	22.1
500 to 999 miles . . . . .	140,046	21.3	214,006	21.4	146,631	17.7	106,846	21.2	72,114	25.7
1000 to 1999 miles . . . . .	76,110	11.6	108,331	10.8	153,316	18.5	36,722	7.3	49,953	17.8
2000 miles or more . . . . .	71,819	10.9	98,503	9.8	346,192	41.9	16,425	3.3	51,123	18.3
Mean (miles) . . . . .	872	NA	827	NA	NA	NA	555	NA	NA	NA
Median (miles) . . . . .	438	NA	425	NA	NA	NA	368	NA	NA	NA
<b>Calendar quarter:</b>										
1st quarter . . . . .	130,963	19.9	200,331	20.0	155,603	18.8	99,549	19.7	50,801	18.1
2nd quarter . . . . .	168,669	25.7	258,400	25.8	208,266	25.2	130,135	25.8	72,421	25.9
3rd quarter . . . . .	193,913	29.5	304,542	30.4	261,463	31.6	152,862	30.3	90,558	32.3
4th quarter . . . . .	162,917	24.8	238,047	23.8	201,471	24.4	122,607	24.3	66,346	23.7
<b>Main purpose of trip:</b>										
Business . . . . .	192,537	29.3	224,835	22.5	212,189	25.7	125,036	24.8	61,929	22.1
Pleasure . . . . .	372,586	56.8	630,110	62.9	506,971	61.3	305,571	60.5	177,698	63.4
Visit friends or relatives . . . . .	195,468	29.8	330,755	33.0	264,769	32.0	159,981	31.7	92,190	32.9
Leisure* . . . . .	177,119	27.0	299,355	29.9	242,201	29.3	145,590	28.8	85,508	30.5
Rest or relaxation . . . . .	65,017	9.9	115,154	11.5	100,838	12.2	53,780	10.6	33,598	12.0
Sightseeing . . . . .	24,272	3.7	42,649	4.3	50,781	6.1	18,069	3.6	14,654	5.2
Outdoor recreation . . . . .	39,899	6.1	65,418	6.5	41,620	5.0	35,987	7.1	19,407	6.9
Entertainment . . . . .	37,456	5.7	58,757	5.9	42,929	5.2	27,920	5.5	14,531	5.2
Personal business . . . . .	91,319	13.9	146,338	14.6	107,621	13.0	74,532	14.8	40,490	14.5
Other . . . . .	19	—	36	—	23	—	16	—	9	—
<b>Vacation or weekend trips:</b>										
Vacation trip . . . . .	301,197	45.9	515,383	51.5	484,144	58.6	236,055	46.7	154,167	55.0
Weekend trip . . . . .	270,231	41.2	441,385	44.1	325,864	39.4	216,743	42.9	118,290	42.2
1 or 2 nights away from home . . . . .	151,377	23.1	252,581	25.2	132,782	16.1	133,147	26.4	60,906	21.7
3 to 5 nights away from home . . . . .	118,854	18.1	188,804	18.9	193,083	23.4	83,597	16.5	57,384	20.5
<b>Travel party type and size:</b>										
One adult, no children under 18 . . . . .	386,479	58.9	386,510	38.6	352,350	42.6	275,034	54.4	144,795	51.7
Two or more adults, no children under 18 . . . . .	155,148	23.6	299,485	29.9	248,762	30.1	133,163	26.4	79,273	28.3
One adult, 1 or more children under 18 . . . . .	29,436	4.5	67,959	6.8	48,083	5.8	24,879	4.9	13,827	4.9
Two or more adults, 1 or more children under 18 . . . . .	66,086	10.1	225,875	22.6	158,334	19.2	60,497	12.0	34,758	12.4
No adult, 1 or more children under 18 . . . . .	19,313	2.9	21,489	2.1	19,275	2.3	11,581	2.3	7,472	2.7
Mean travel party size (household members) . . . . .	1.6	NA	2.2	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA	NA	NA
<b>Nights away from home:</b>										
None . . . . .	164,032	25.0	239,727	23.9	104,444	12.6	140,914	27.9	49,619	17.7
1 to 3 nights . . . . .	321,227	48.9	502,465	50.2	331,504	40.1	259,354	51.3	131,559	47.0
4 to 7 nights . . . . .	121,279	18.5	184,766	18.5	243,546	29.5	76,380	15.1	61,317	21.9
8 or more nights . . . . .	49,924	7.6	74,361	7.4	147,309	17.8	28,506	5.6	37,631	13.4
Mean excluding none (nights) . . . . .	4.5	NA	4.3	NA	NA	NA	4.0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Type of lodging at destination:</b>										
One or more nights at destination . . . . .	486,305	100.0	751,958	100.0	709,097	100.0	359,745	100.0	226,001	100.0
Friend's or relative's home . . . . .	211,832	43.6	345,506	45.9	290,428	41.0	170,271	47.3	103,180	45.7
Hotel, motel, or resort . . . . .	201,264	41.4	282,929	37.6	318,323	44.9	126,160	35.1	82,447	36.5
Rented cabin, condo, or vacation home . . . . .	17,607	3.6	30,648	4.1	31,161	4.4	14,631	4.1	10,809	4.8
Owned cabin, condo, or vacation home . . . . .	20,205	4.2	38,572	5.1	26,269	3.7	18,103	5.0	9,819	4.3
Camper, trailer, recreational vehicle, tent . . . . .	11,944	2.5	22,208	3.0	15,836	2.2	11,663	3.2	8,204	3.6
Other type of lodging . . . . .	23,452	4.8	32,095	4.3	27,080	3.8	18,917	5.3	11,542	5.1
<b>Nights at destination:</b>										
Mean nights at destination . . . . .	4.2	NA	4.0	NA	NA	NA	3.8	NA	NA	NA
Friend's or relative's home . . . . .	4.3	NA	4.0	NA	NA	NA	3.6	NA	NA	NA
Hotel, motel, or resort . . . . .	3.0	NA	3.0	NA	NA	NA	2.8	NA	NA	NA

— Represents zero or a value too small to report. \*Includes other leisure purposes not shown separately. NA Not applicable. Note: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2. **Origins and Destinations of Person Trips by Census Division: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more, one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text. Numbers in thousands]

Census division	Trip origins		Trip destinations		Intradivisional trips		Interdivisional trips			Inbound trips as percent of U.S. interdivisional travel	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Percent of all U.S. trips	Percent of trip destina-tions	Inbound trips	Out-bound trips		Net travel
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>1,001,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,001,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>660,656</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>340,663</b>	<b>340,663</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Northeast</b>											
New England . . . . .	46,249	4.6	47,190	4.7	26,903	2.7	57.0	20,287	19,346	941	6.0
Middle Atlantic . . . . .	110,606	11.0	97,114	9.7	55,537	5.5	57.2	41,578	55,069	-13,491	12.2
<b>Midwest</b>											
East North Central . . . . .	165,877	16.6	148,237	14.8	109,313	10.9	73.7	38,925	56,564	-17,639	11.4
West North Central . . . . .	93,615	9.3	93,155	9.3	64,405	6.4	69.1	28,750	29,210	-460	8.4
<b>South</b>											
South Atlantic . . . . .	174,233	17.4	195,878	19.6	118,940	11.9	60.7	76,938	55,292	21,646	22.6
East South Central . . . . .	63,783	6.4	65,350	6.5	33,588	3.4	51.4	31,762	30,195	1,567	9.3
West South Central . . . . .	121,226	12.1	117,233	11.7	91,656	9.2	78.2	25,577	29,570	-3,993	7.5
<b>West</b>											
Mountain . . . . .	79,998	8.0	104,382	10.4	55,838	5.6	53.5	48,544	24,160	24,384	14.2
Pacific . . . . .	145,732	14.6	132,778	13.3	104,476	10.4	78.7	28,302	41,256	-12,954	8.3

Note: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 3. **Household Trips by Principal Means of Transportation and Round-Trip Distance, for the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Round-trip distance	Principal means of transportation						
	Total*	Personal use vehicle	Commercial airplane	Intercity bus	Charter or tour bus	Train	Ship, boat, or ferry
<b>Number (thousands)</b>							
<b>All household trips . . . . .</b>	<b>656,462</b>	<b>505,154</b>	<b>124,884</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>391</b>
Less than 300 miles . . . . .	194,098	185,418	1,364	647	3,230	1,021	86
300-499 miles . . . . .	174,389	159,743	7,118	739	3,558	1,511	37
500-999 miles . . . . .	140,046	106,846	26,812	891	3,138	933	40
1,000-1,999 miles . . . . .	76,110	36,722	36,294	236	1,455	290	58
2,000 miles or more . . . . .	71,819	16,424	53,295	242	508	445	170
Mean (miles) . . . . .	872	555	2,168	795	649	823	2,772
Median (miles) . . . . .	438	368	1,732	491	438	440	1,428
<b>Percent</b>							
<b>All household trips . . . . .</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 300 miles . . . . .	29.6	36.7	1.1	23.5	27.2	24.3	22.0
300-499 miles . . . . .	26.6	31.6	5.7	26.8	29.9	36.0	9.5
500-999 miles . . . . .	21.3	21.2	21.5	32.3	26.4	22.2	10.2
1,000-1,999 miles . . . . .	11.6	7.3	29.1	8.6	12.2	6.9	14.8
2,000 miles or more . . . . .	10.9	3.3	42.7	8.8	4.3	10.6	43.5

\* Includes other means of transportation not shown separately.

**Table 4. Intermodal Access and Egress Mode of Transportation by Principal Means of Transportation, for Person Trips Within the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more, one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text. Numbers in thousands]

Intermodal access and egress mode	Total		Principal means of transportation					
	Number	Percent	Commercial airplane		Intercity bus		Train	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All person trips by commercial airplane, intercity bus, or train . . . . .</b>	<b>164,174</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>155,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Access mode at trip origin</b>								
Car, truck or van parked at airport or station . . . . .	90,765	55.3	87,357	56.0	1,431	44.1	1,977	39.6
Car, truck or van dropped off . . . . .	50,812	31.0	48,400	31.0	841	25.9	1,571	31.5
Taxi . . . . .	9,535	5.8	8,714	5.6	305	9.4	516	10.3
Limousine or shuttle bus . . . . .	9,281	5.6	9,180	5.9	8	0.3	93	1.9
Public bus . . . . .	1,607	1.0	1,089	0.7	285	8.8	233	4.7
Subway, elevated or commuter rail . . . . .	1,642	1.0	967	0.6	176	5.4	499	10.0
Walked . . . . .	332	0.2	33	—	197	6.1	102	2.0
Other . . . . .	198	—	195	—	—	—	3	—
<b>Egress mode at trip destination</b>								
Picked up in car, truck or van . . . . .	63,977	39.0	59,388	38.1	2,165	66.7	2,424	48.5
Rented car, truck or van . . . . .	58,914	35.9	58,758	37.7	15	0.5	140	2.8
Taxi . . . . .	19,581	11.9	18,093	11.6	330	10.2	1,157	23.2
Limousine or shuttle bus . . . . .	16,730	10.2	16,476	10.6	77	2.4	178	3.6
Public bus . . . . .	1,951	1.2	1,380	0.9	221	6.8	350	7.0
Subway, elevated or commuter rail . . . . .	1,797	1.1	1,210	0.8	151	4.7	436	8.7
Walked . . . . .	880	0.5	319	0.2	279	8.6	282	5.7
Other . . . . .	343	0.2	311	0.2	5	0.2	27	0.5

— Represents zero or a value too small to report.  
 Note: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Table 5. Person Trips by Principal Means of Transportation, Main Purpose, and Type of Trip for the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more, one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text]

Principal means of transportation	Total*	Main purpose of trip				
		Business	Pleasure			Personal business
			Total	Visit friends or relatives	Leisure	
<b>Number (thousands)</b>						
<b>All person trips** . . . . .</b>	<b>1,001,319</b>	<b>224,835</b>	<b>630,110</b>	<b>330,755</b>	<b>299,355</b>	<b>146,338</b>
Personal use vehicle . . . . .	813,858	151,697	537,339	283,153	254,186	124,791
Commercial airplane . . . . .	155,936	67,083	73,462	41,881	31,581	15,386
Intercity bus . . . . .	3,244	286	2,519	1,830	690	439
Charter or tour bus . . . . .	14,247	1,281	10,451	1,198	9,253	2,514
Train . . . . .	4,994	1,342	2,948	2,004	944	704
Ship, boat, or ferry . . . . .	614	68	525	43	483	20
<b>Percent</b>						
<b>All person trips** . . . . .</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Personal use vehicle . . . . .	100.0	18.6	66.0	34.8	31.2	15.3
Commercial airplane . . . . .	100.0	43.0	47.1	26.9	20.3	9.9
Intercity bus . . . . .	100.0	8.8	77.7	56.4	21.3	13.5
Charter or tour bus . . . . .	100.0	9.0	73.4	8.4	64.9	17.6
Train . . . . .	100.0	26.9	59.0	40.1	18.9	14.1
Ship, boat, or ferry . . . . .	100.0	11.1	85.5	7.0	78.7	3.3

\*Includes other purposes not shown separately. \*\*Includes other means of transportation not shown separately.

Table 6. **Person Trips by Principal Means of Transportation and Type of Trip, for the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more, one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text]

Principal means of transportation	Total	Vacation trip	Type of trip		
			Total	1-2 nights	3-5 nights
<b>Number (thousands)</b>					
<b>All person trips*</b>	<b>1,001,319</b>	<b>515,383</b>	<b>441,385</b>	<b>252,581</b>	<b>188,804</b>
Personal use vehicle	813,858	423,226	372,759	230,097	142,662
Commercial airplane	155,936	76,946	58,349	16,915	41,434
Intercity bus	3,244	1,720	1,459	544	915
Charter or tour bus	14,247	7,854	4,246	2,648	1,598
Train	4,994	2,652	2,279	957	1,322
Ship, boat, or ferry	614	535	223	133	90
<b>Percent</b>					
<b>All person trips*</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Personal use vehicle	81.3	82.1	84.5	91.1	75.6
Commercial airplane	15.6	14.9	13.2	6.7	21.9
Intercity bus	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Charter or tour bus	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
Train	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Ship, boat, or ferry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—

— Represents zero or a value too small to report.

\* Includes other means of transportation not shown separately.

Table 7. **Person Trips by Main Purpose, Lodging, and Nights Away From Home, for the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text]

Type of lodging at destination	Main purpose of trip									
	Total*		Business		Visit friends or relatives		Leisure		Personal business	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All trips of 1 or more nights at destination</b>	<b>751,958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>150,266</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>279,515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>215,528</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91,561</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Friend's or relative's home	345,506	45.9	20,910	13.9	243,199	87.0	36,627	17.0	44,769	48.9
Hotel, motel or resort	282,929	37.6	113,090	75.3	25,762	9.2	111,868	51.9	32,204	35.2
Rented cabin	30,648	4.1	3,512	2.3	3,016	1.1	21,948	10.2	2,172	2.4
Owned cabin	38,572	5.1	3,440	2.3	3,063	1.1	27,694	12.8	4,373	4.8
Camper, trailer	22,208	3.0	1,505	1.0	2,245	0.8	17,391	8.1	1,066	1.2
Other	32,095	4.3	7,809	5.2	2,230	0.8	15,079	7.0	6,977	7.6
Mean number of nights away	4.29	NA	4.02	NA	4.11	NA	4.26	NA	5.36	NA

\* Includes other purposes not shown separately.

NA Not applicable.

**Table 8. Person Trips by Main Purpose, Type of Trip, and Calendar Quarter of Travel, for the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text]

Main purpose and type of trip	Number (thousands)↵					Percent				
	Total	Calendar quarter				Total	Calendar quarter			
		1st↵	2nd↵	3rd↵	4th↵		1st↵	2nd↵	3rd↵	4th↵
<b>All person trips</b> . . . . .	<b>1,001,319↵</b>	<b>200,331↵</b>	<b>258,400↵</b>	<b>304,542↵</b>	<b>238,047↵</b>	<b>100.0↵</b>	<b>20.0↵</b>	<b>25.8↵</b>	<b>30.4↵</b>	<b>23.8</b>
Business . . . . .	224,835↵	57,525↵	58,397↵	57,944↵	50,429↵	100.0↵	25.6↵	26.0↵	25.8↵	22.4
Pleasure . . . . .	630,110↵	113,416↵	155,968↵	203,497↵	157,229↵	100.0↵	18.0↵	24.8↵	32.3↵	25.0
Visit friends or relatives . . . . .	330,755↵	64,051↵	79,099↵	88,854↵	98,752↵	100.0↵	19.4↵	23.9↵	26.9↵	29.9
Leisure . . . . .	299,355↵	49,365↵	76,869↵	114,643↵	58,477↵	100.0↵	16.5↵	25.7↵	38.3↵	19.5
Personal business . . . . .	146,338↵	29,386↵	43,464↵	43,099↵	30,389↵	100.0↵	20.1↵	29.7↵	29.5↵	20.8
Vacation trip . . . . .	515,383↵	85,097↵	128,833↵	178,389↵	123,063↵	100.0↵	16.5↵	25.0↵	34.6↵	23.9
Weekend trip . . . . .	441,385↵	84,854↵	114,368↵	132,137↵	110,025↵	100.0↵	19.2↵	25.9↵	29.9↵	24.9
1 or 2 nights . . . . .	252,581↵	52,002↵	66,731↵	73,588↵	60,259↵	100.0↵	20.6↵	26.4↵	29.1↵	23.9
3 to 5 nights . . . . .	188,804↵	32,852↵	47,637↵	58,549↵	49,766↵	100.0↵	17.4↵	25.2↵	31.0↵	26.4

**Table 9. Person Trips by Selected Demographic and Household Characteristics of Travelers and Principal Means of Transportation, for the United States: 1995**

[Trips of 100 miles or more, one way. U.S. destinations only. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms, see text]

Principal means of transportation	Total (thousands)	Age				Median age	Percent female
		Percent					
		Less than 25↵	25-44↵	45-64	65 and over		
<b>All person trips*</b> . . . . .	<b>1,001,319↵</b>	<b>25.2↵</b>	<b>37.1↵</b>	<b>28.5↵</b>	<b>9.3↵</b>	<b>38↵</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Person use vehicle . . . . .	813,858↵	26.9↵	36.0↵	28.0↵	9.1↵	38↵	45.1
Commerical airplane . . . . .	155,936↵	14.6↵	45.0↵	32.1↵	8.3↵	41↵	42.7
Intercity bus . . . . .	3,244↵	27.2↵	32.3↵	16.7↵	23.8↵	36↵	58.2
Charter or tour bus . . . . .	14,247↵	31.5↵	17.1↵	20.4↵	31.0↵	46↵	62.5
Train . . . . .	4,994↵	27.4↵	30.0↵	29.0↵	13.6↵	40↵	53.3
Ship, boat, or ferry . . . . .	614↵	18.3↵	39.4↵	24.8↵	17.5↵	41↵	44.7

Principal means of transportation	Percent non-White or Hispanic	Persons 25 and over				Persons 55 and over retired	Percent in households with no vehicle	Percent in households with income	
		Less than high school	Bachelor's degree or higher	Persons 16 and over working full time	Less than \$25,000			\$50,000 or more	
									Percent non-White or Hispanic
<b>All person trips*</b> . . . . .	<b>14.9↵</b>	<b>6.0↵</b>	<b>42.3↵</b>	<b>63.7↵</b>	<b>44.8↵</b>	<b>10.8↵</b>	<b>15.5↵</b>	<b>47.7</b>	
Person use vehicle . . . . .	14.7↵	6.8↵	38.4↵	62.2↵	45.0↵	9.9↵	16.2↵	44.6	
Commercial airplane . . . . .	13.8↵	2.1↵	60.9↵	74.3↵	39.2↵	13.6↵	9.7↵	65.5	
Intercity bus . . . . .	52.1↵	37.2↵	14.5↵	41.0↵	65.0↵	30.2↵	54.2↵	19.2	
Charter or tour bus . . . . .	24.7↵	11.3↵	23.8↵	30.4↵	64.6↵	19.6↵	33.1↵	32.6	
Train . . . . .	32.0↵	6.6↵	50.8↵	55.9↵	39.8↵	22.0↵	22.6↵	48.8	
Ship, boat, or ferry . . . . .	22.5↵	4.9↵	40.1↵	56.7↵	63.2↵	8.8↵	8.7↵	52.2	

\* Includes other means of transportation not shown separately.

## **For Further Information**

This profile provides a summary overview of the findings of the American Travel Survey for the United States. Subsequent reports, tabulations, and electronic files will present more detailed information on travel for the United States, census regions and divisions, states, and metropolitan areas. For availability of data products and information about the American Travel Survey, consult the Bureau of Transportation Statistics' home page on the World Wide Web at [www.bts.gov/programs/ats](http://www.bts.gov/programs/ats), call the Bureau at 202-366-3282, or write to:

American Travel Survey Information,  
Bureau of Transportation Statistics, K-20,  
U.S. Department of Transportation,  
400 7th Street, SW,  
Washington, DC 20590.